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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Missouri, County of Jackson.

H. Gaylord, business manager of The Kansas City Journal, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Kansas City Journal, Dally and Sunday, printed during the month of November, 1896, was as follows:

		allers in a
November 1	. 25,100 November 16	21,00
November 2		23,48
November 3		
November 4	61,500 November 19	23,66
November 5	43,500 November 20	23,00
November 5	. 23,190 November 21	23,00
November 7		23,00
November 8		23,00
November 9		23,90
November 10		22,00
November II		23,00
November 12		23,00
November 13		23,00
November 14		23.00
November 15		23,00
Total number		780,70
	n and sample copies	7,00

Net total Net dally average H. GAYLORD. State of Missouri, County of Jackson, as, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of November,

My commission expires November 8th, 1897. (Seal) LIONEL MOISE, Notary Public.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Dec. 13.-Forecast for Mon-For Missouri: Partly cloudy weather; por sibly local showers in southeast portion; cooler in southeast portion; northeasterly

For Nebraska: Generally fair; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds, For Kansas: Generally fair; variable

Stations.	Bar.	T'p	Pre.	W'th'r
Bismarck, N. D	29.74	28	.00	Clouds
Des Moines, Ia	20.56	22	.00	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn	20,00	22	.00	Cloudy
Galveston, Tex	29,80	64	_00	Clear
Helena, Mont	29,50	296	71	PtCldy
Kansas City, Mo	29,86	43	,00	PtCldy
Little Rock, Ark	29.72	60	.00	PtCldy
New Orleans, La	29,84	- 66	T	Clear
Okishoma City.O.T.	29.78	48	100	Clear
St. Louis, Mo	29,82	48	.00	Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn	29,98	795	.00	Clear
Salt Lake City, U	20.18	40	.00	Clear
Springfield, Mo		50	.00	PtCldy

SOME PRISON REFORMS. The state board of charities and correct

tions in Michigan has just filed with the

governor some recommendations, with reference to the handling of convicts in the state penitentiary, which are at least novel. It is proposed, as probably the most radical innovation, that the convicts shall be pald a reasonable sum per day for their labor and that these earnings shall be transmitted to the families which they left behind, most usually in want. Or, in cases where the convict has no family dependent upon him, the money so earned shall go in restitution to the person or persons whom he has wronged. For illustration, if he be a murderer he shall pay over to the widow

crty of which he was despoiled. While this on its face might seem to contain the very essence of retributive justice, it is manifestly too impractical for serious contemplation. That there is also a sentimental objection would be discovered by the authorities upon the first occasion which arose of turning over money from the earnings of a murderer to the widow of his victim. She would starve rather than feed upon bread in every crumb of which was the stain of the blood of her

husband.

of his victim all of his earnings, even for

life. Or, if the case be larceny, he shall

pay the owner the full value of the prop-

But there is one recommendation in this report which seems to be of value, and that is the suggestion that the parole system now in effect as an experiment be enlarged in scope. The board declares that the system has worked with more than expected success during the first year of its operation. Of the convicts paroled upon condition of good behavior less than 2 per cent have forfeited their liberty by bad conduct. Indeed, it is the conclusion of the board that even a bad man may often be trusted to conduct himself with probity, so long as he knows he may be sent to prison again without committing a specific crime. but simply upon the record he makes while out on parole.

In conclusion, the board recommends that newspapers which contain sensational artisolutely from the prison walls. It declares that the reading of such papers is fraught with greater evil to the convicts than almost any other privilege which might be accorded them, for it keeps alive in their minds the wicked purposes which brought them to the condition of convicts.

BUSINESS IN KANSAS CITY.

Signs of returning prosperity may be witnessed in this city every day. There is business going on. The streets are thronged from morning until late in the evening with tens of thousands of busy people, and nothing is lacking to indicate a complete revival of trade. The merchants report a large increase of sales over the corresponding period of last year. The prospects now are that the holiday trade will exceed in magnitude the best record made for years. A large number of the shoppers on the streets are from surrounding towns. They are taking advantage of the fine weather to visit the city and make their Christ- blush to look at an upright plane,"

mas and winter purchases. Kansas City caters in this way to a very large trade, the heavy stocks and varied assortment of goods carried by our merchants offering nusual inducements to out of town pur-

chasers.

But the increased business activity is not confined to this city. The same pleasing state of affairs is reported in greater or less degree all over the country. There is a general feeling that good times have begun and that they will continue. Filled with this belief the people are beginning to spend some of the money they had put uside, not only for the proverbial "rainy day," but for the hard times they expected would follow in the event of a free silver victory. Now that all danger from that source is passed, they are indulging in their old-time liberality and are buying "Christmas tricks" and other goods freely as in the prosperous days of old. This is one of the results of a victory for sound money, and Kansas City merchants, in common with others, are reaping a good

WHAT IS POPULISM?

An interesting discussion took place in congress last Thursday, in the course of which an effort was made to discover the meaning of Populism. There seemed to be considerable nebulosity on the subject even among the Pops themselves, and considerable interest was manifested among the members in their evident anxiety to get at the truth. Mr. Bell, of Colorado, admitted that the ordinary individual was quite likely to misunderstand the Populist doctrine but he declared it was entirely different from its portraiture by the plutocratic press.

Delegate Flynn claimed the right to speak on the subject as an authority, he having recently had some experience with the dementia that made a deep impression on his mind. Mr. Flynn, in his definition, laid down the broad general proposition that the Populists are a set of "Ishmaelites, with their hands raised against every man who by honest toll and labor seeks to accumulate a competency for himself and his family in the future," and he further declared that "where peace and prosperity abound the Populist party can find no resting place."

This definition, coming as it did from Mr. Flynn, might be open to a suspicion of blas by reason of the recent experience referred to. But the Oklahoma statesman brought forth from the Populist archives a document which makes the matter entirely clear and shows just what Populism is from a calamity standpoint. Flynn sent up to the clerk's desk and had read a printed circular which announced that Tom Watson, one of the candidates for vice president on the Bryan ticket, would ad-773 100 dress the tolling masses at Baxter Springs, Kas., October 17. This document expressed Mr. Watson's views tersely and picturesquely on the political issues of the day n the following language:

"Tom Watson is the farmers' friend and favors sub-treasuries, government ownership of railroads, stay laws, public warehouses, greenbacks, free sliver, free trade, free riot and the Ocala platform.

"Tom Watson is the enemy of plutocracy and opposed to corporations, supreme courts, federal soldiers, syndicates, sound money, robber tariffs, money loaners, and all stall-fed gold standard sap suckers." There is the whole thing in a couple of nutshells. The Populist doctrine is made so plain and clear that the wayfaring man need not err therein. No one can dispute Mr. Watson's orthodoxy in calamity matters however unsound he may be on warts,

the standard definition. A PRECIOUS LOT OF PHARISEES.

and his idea of genuine, simon-pure Pop-

ulism should henceforth be accepted as

The cool impudence with which the Populists are blaming the Republicans for the flood of abuse against Kansas which is now burdening the Eastern press has never been paralleled, probably, since the Pharisee went up into the temple and thanked the Lord that he was not as other

Among those most conspicuous for their talk about "standing up for Kansas" and most hypocritical in laying the blame upon the Republicans are Senator Peffer, ex-Governor Leweiling and Jerry Simpson. Let us see how they have stood up for Kansas and the fair name of her people. In a speech in the United States senate Peffer "stood up" in the following patriot-

le manner: "If Kansas was put up on the auction block and sold at sheriff's sale, she would not bring enough to pay her debts."

In a speech at Kansas City less than three years ago ex-Governor Lewelling put his shoulder to the Kansas wheel and gave her this most helpful lift: "Of every ten women seeking employ-

ment only one finds it, and the other nine seek refuge with her whose ways lay hold And then comes Jerry Simpson, who de

livered the following upbuilding sentiment in one of his speeches in congress: "The men in my district are selling their honor, the women their virtue, and chil-

dren are begging for bread." These are but hasty selections from the myriad of gross slanders about Kansas which have been uttered by these Popu lists who with amazing impudence are now blaming the Republicans for the malodor ous reputation which the state has gained abroad through them, and solely through them.

MYSTERY ABOUT MACEO.

The public is still in dark as to Maceo. He may have fallen a victim to Spanish treachery, or he may be preparing to peutice down upon Weyler from some un expected quarter; there's no telling. When the death of their chieftain was announced the insurgents at once promptly dealed it and declared that the report had been sent out to influence congressional action and secure delay. When later apparently trustworthy accounts confirmed the report the insurgents charged that he had been slain by Sponish assassins and in a manner un worthy the soldier's profession. Perhauliese reports were sent out to create a tronger sentiment, if possible, in congress, igninet the Spanish government and its mode of warfare in Cuba. But since the circumstantial account of the death of Maceo has been published, and while great rejeicing is going on in Spain over his cwnfall, the insurgents continue to deny vehemently that he is dead,

If Maceo was really killed, either in battle or treacherously murdered, it would seem reasonable that his slayers would have taken some pains to convince the world of the fact. Maceo being a great leader of the revolutionist forces, his death would undoubtedly be very discouraging to his followers and it would have been good policy as well as natural for the Spaniards to have kept his body and exhibited it as a trophy and as proof of their prowess. They didn't do it. There may be a show for Maceo yet.

Lacks Uprightness.

From the Chicago Record. "Do you consider Smitherton a dishones

"Well, I should think it would make his

EDITORIAL NOTES

Notwithstanding the unqualified condemnation of Hon. Pitchfork Tillman, the sound money Democrats are still able to retain a fair measure of self-respect.

From the various Cuban reports it is learned that Maceo was slain while bravely leading his gallant army, that he was treacherously shot down with a flag of truce in his hand, and that he eluded his pursuers and easily reached a place of safety unharmed.

Oklahoma produced this year 14,000 bales of cotton, which is much more creditable to her than supplanting Dennis Flynn with a Populist.

It is said the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom's face never wore a more beautiful expression than when he was standing up in the senate aisle for Cuba.

It may be proper to remark that if Bryan had been elected the Ada Rehan statue would not have gone into the hands of a receiver, but into 50-cent dollars.

Major McKinley should be careful not to

select a secretary of agriculture who will put in most of his time trying to show the world that he ought to have been made secretary of the treasury.

There are 1,300 measures on the calendar of congress, and it is thought that two or three of them are really meritorious. Being no longer able to raise a respecta-

ble stake, John L. Sullivan is giving his time to raising side whiskers. The attempt of the press correspondents to marry off Dr. Talmage was a failure.

talking necessary in one family. Mr. Cleveland believes the Wilson bill should be retained, and that the revenue it fails to raise ought to be spent in building coast defenses.

The doctor feels capable of doing all the

The relentless persistency with which Mr. Pingree pursues the railroads creates a suspicion that at some time or other right of way was obtained through his potato patch.

Venezuela's dissatisfaction with the boundary line settlement indicates that the little republic had set its heart on seeing John Bull get a licking.

Mr. Mary Elizabeth Lease is much interested in that national congress of mothers, but for technical reasons it is probable that he will not be admitted.

It is difficult to convince the head of large family that prosperity is approaching when the holidays are immediately confronting him.

The Populists might add another vagary to their platform by demanding that members of the cabinet be elected by popular Senator Mills wants the United States to

take immediate possession of Cuba and hold it. If is due Mr. McKinley to say that this is one instance in which his election is not responsible for starting the Mills. The battleship Texas cost the country

millions of dollars and is practically worth less, and the same can be truthfully said of the Cleveland administration. It is really kind of Chicago not to speak

of that train robbery in the heart of St Louis as occurring in a deserted and deso

"The latest thing out," says an exchange "is 'the sound cure." But why should the sound require a cure?

suicide probably couldn't stand the strain any lenger. Many a creditable thing has come from a Kansas pen, the latest being a musical

The Pittsburg milkman who committed

composition written by one of Warden Lynch's charges. The government might send the Texas out to Kansas. There would be no danger of her sinking there, and, if she caught

the spirit of the people, she would soon be The referee of the Sharkey-Fitzeim mons fight apparently did all he could to upset the notion that football is worse

than pugilism. The fate of Maceo is another Illustration of the adage that the pitcher that goes to the well too often gets broke at last,

Mr. Quay is noted for not talking much but the demagogical character of his latest utterance shows that he might profitably

MISSOURI POINTS.

The Steelville man who announced him self as under bond not to hire his prospect ive son-in-law as deputy won out in the postoffice primary election there the other day in a walk, having received more than one-half of the 241 votes cast, although there were three other candidates.

Southwest Missouri men will prospect for ead in Gasconade county, under the su-pervision of Mr. Hollow, who is full of confidence in the result.

A 14-year-old girl named Maud Gage dis appeared from her home near Oronogo, in Jasper county, Tuesday, and the closest search has thus far failed to reveal the

slightest trace as to her whereabouts. But three old soldiers have thus far vailed themselves of the privilege of be coming inmates of the home at St. James.

A deluded St. Joe man who thinks the Popocrats have a cinch on the next presi-dential election is still wearing his Bryan

Mrs. Flood, of Carthage, had about come to the conclusion that it was time to be looking around for another ark when the doctor finally succeeded in stopping a twenty-four-hour case of nosebleed for he the other day.

St. Joseph's workhouse salaries aggregate 250 a month, and the municipal authorities are in a quandary as to how they can reduce expenses and still handle the vars and other city prisoners to advantage now that they are no longer worked on the streets.

ishment of such magnitude that thirteen traveling buyers are kept actively em-ployed during the busy season.

Chillicothe has a poultry shipping estab-

Pattensburg thinks it has the inside track for the prospective division shops of the new Kansas City railroad. Dr. Powell, the Columbia discoverer of

the wonderful germ killer with which all disease is to be annihilated, has gone to California, where, in connection with some Los Angeles men, it is said he is to estabsanitarium wherein his discovery will be tested.

Unless the projected enterprise encoun ters an unexpected frost. Columbia will have a \$30,000 ice plant in operation in time for the opening of the next sherry cobbler

Trenton's coal mines give employment to 170 persons, whose weekly wages spent there add about \$1,300 to the cash in local

Mary French Field will appear before

university audience in Columbia Wednes day night for a reading from the writings of her father, Eugene Field.

Representative Bartholdt, of one of the St. Louis districts, has seen the statement floating about in some of the Eastern papers that he, too, narrowly escaped ann hilation in the landslide that overtook somany good Republicans in this state said he, in that connection, to Washington Post reporter the other day "my majority was 17,000, enough, if it could ave been divided up among the other ditricts of the state, to have sent back ter Republican representatives. The district I have the honor to represent was the banner Republican one west of Pennsylvania and my vote this year was twice as large as it was the second time I ran, and as large as the total votes for all the candidates two years ago. 1 mention this mere as an illustration of the noble manner which the Germans stood for sound money.

Columbia has a remarkable school board nder its management two new buildings have been erected and paid for out of an appropriation which it failed to exhaust by nearly \$2,000.

. . . The university football team closes the present season about \$1,800 in debt.

The sympathy of countless friends will go out toward Editor Green, of the Brookfield Argus, in the irreparable loss sus-tained by him in the death of his estimable

Framing the Next Tariff Law.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. It will never be accurately determined just how much that went into each ballot box on November 3 last was for sound money and how much was for protection. It will be admitted, however, that nearly very man who voted for Major McKinley did so with the knowledge that he was indorsing the foremost champion of great American doctrine of protection. It is also a matter of common agreement that very vote for Major McKinley by a gold Democrat must necessarily have implied a disposition on the part of the voter to be reconciled to a practical fulfillment of the pledges of the St. Louis platform on this question in the event of McKinley's tri-

It is idle, therefore, to speculate as to how far the party may be driven from the lines of its established tariff policy in the formation of the new tariff bill to be presented to the extra session. If it is found that the Republican party lacks a majority in the next senate, as now seems probable, it is not likely that the silver sena tors will care to go on record as obstruc tionists whose votes prevented the adoption of a revenue policy for which the people voted by a tremendous popular majority. In view of these circumstances it may depended upon as a fixed certainty that the bill which will be prepared by the ways and means committee this winter will recognize the careful classification and adjustment which prevailed in the law of 1890 as the basis for their work. This does not mean that they will adhere to the rates imposed by the McKinley law. Many of the duties in that act have proved in sufficient and need to be raised, while other

duties are entirely too high. In recognizing the customs law of 1890 as the proper model for classifidation in the schedules it must be borne in mind also that Major McKinley himself favored lower duties on many articles than were imsed by the law which bore his name. It is remembered that Mr. McKinley voted in committee to impose only \$10 per ton duty on steel rails, but a majority favored the higher rate, \$13.44, which was adopted. The impression that Major McKinley is an extremist on the question of protection, it has been shown by unquestioned testimony, was based on a misapprehension of the

If Major McKinley's wishes are respectd-and there is no doubt that they will be -the policy which will govern the framing of the new tariff bill will be the ascertainment of the lowest rate of duty on each article which will preserve our h market for the benefit of our own producers and manufacturers, making due alowance for free domestic competition. The most radical change will be the subthroughout, thus destroying all opportunities for fraudulent undervaluations. Raw wool and lumber will be taken from the free list and made dutlable, which will not only yield marked increases in revenues, but will tend to revive the depressed lumber industries of the Northwest and the prostrated sheep raising industry in the West. The duties on imported woolens will be heaviest on the more expensive fabrics that are generally classed as lux-uries. Agricultural and dairy products will receive special attention from the ommittee and duties will be increased on oal, glass, tin, pottery and various chemicals. The crowning feature of the bill will be the reciprocity clause, which will be secured by specific duties on sugar, coffeand spices and other articles not produced in this country which may be remitted in return for concessions that favor the exportation of our meats and breadstuffs. The tariff law of 1897 will be a protection measure conservatively adapted to resent industrial conditions and revenue eds, with a reciprocity provision calculated to widen and extend the markets for the products of husbandry.

Congressmen for the Cabinet. From the Chicago Chronicle.

setts has introduced a bill providing for something corresponding after a fashion o the responsible ministries of England and France. The bill provides that the president shall select all his cabinet officers from among senators and representatives, provided that

Representative Barrett of Massachu

the secretary of state must be chosen from the senate and the secretary of the treas ury from the house. It has been proposed at different times

o give cabinet officers seats in congress, out the proposal has not been received with great favor. The principal argumen favor of the arrangment has been that the administration should have an opportunity to defend itself and to advocate uch measures as it may favor in one o the other of the two houses of the national legislature. Upon this theory the right to seats would not include the right to vote, which, of course, could not be without first amending the constitution.

The Barrett plan obviates the objection to giving cabinet officers seats without votes. But it does not obviate the constitutional difficulty, for the constitution expressly provides that "no person hold-ing any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office." Conversely, no member while a member can hold an office. This is conclusive against the Bar-rett bill so long as the constitution remains unchanged, for it proposes to make men cabinet officers and members of on house or the other at the same time.

Even if this obstacle were not in the way the plan would be of doubtful ad-vantage, because it would not give us a responsible ministry. In order to secure such a ministry it is necessary that the popular house, or, at any rate, the two houses, should be able to reach it and by an adverse vote on a ministerial measure force it either to resign or appeal to the people through a dissolution of the house of representatives. But the country can hardly be induced to make so far a departure from the mode of procedure which has prevailed for more than a century nd which on the whole has given pretty

It is true that if none but members of the two houses were eligible to cabinet of-fices the character of both might be improved. Men of the highest abilities would seek seats in congress as the only avenue through which to reach seats in the cabinet. Still our unwritten law which requires every representative to be a resi-dent of the district for which he is elected would probably deprive us of some of our best cabinet material. The president should not be limited in his field of choice when he is likely in consequence to be prevented from securing the services of the best me. It was plainly the purpose of the framers of the constitution to keep the three great branches of the government-legislative,

in view that they inserted the provision that no one should at the same time be a member of either house and an officer of the United States.

To adopt the Barrett plan would be to depart from that purpose without offer-ing a compensating advantage in a responsible ministry and consequently such greater elasticity in our political frame-work as would afford additional responsiveness to the popular will and greater security in times of severe strain. So which simply raise means to the dignity of an important end are not likely to mee

Hands Off Cuba.

From the N. Y. Mail and Express. In the ponderous prolixity of Mr. Cleveland's many words on both sides and all around the Cuban question, there occurs one sentence that should not be overlooked. It reads: "Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its con trol by any other power.'

This sentence could not have been penned n 1896 about Cuba by the same man who hauled down the American flag in Honolulu in 1892, leaving the distracted islands to possible absorption by England, France or Germany. This ringing utterance must be attributed to Secretary Olney, for it is parallel to the stand taken by our depart ent of state in its treatment of the effort of Great Britain to steal the mouths of the Orinoco and auriferous inland territory

from Venezuela. It is in fact a renewed assertion of the Monroe doctrine as applied to Cuba, which will be sure to attract the attention of European diplomacy to the fact that Lord Salisbury has virtually conceded this doctrine, which he started out by denying, in the treaty providing for determining the boundary between British Guiana and Ven exuela by an arbitral tribunal. It was pointed out, when the British foreign office made public the terms of the agreement as to Venezuela, that the United States would be strongly fortified by this precedent in serting and maintaining its claim against any foreign interference in cis-Atlantic disputes. Already this is made clear in regard to Cuba. A perfect precedent is afforded in the great speech of Webster, who, in discussing the then proposed Pan-ama commission, uttered an eloquent protest against the possibility that England should acquire Cuba by purchase, and warmly declared that island to be the key

to the control of the Mississippi river. England took heed of this warning then and the secret negotiations with Spain fell through. This time the warning is ad-dressed to Spain, that she cannot hope to extricate herself from her dilemma in Cuba by seiling the island to any other of the European powers now so passionately fond of acquiring colonies. This utterance is likely to attract adverse comment in the Continental press, which is controlled by the holders of Spanish bonds. These utterances may show a certain sympathy for Spain which, it is to be hoped, will not encourage the press of Madrid to indulge in any hot-headed comments. Fair notice is now served on all Europe

that the Monroe doctrine applies to Three Americas and to all the islands within their waters.

National Road Convention.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. The national good roads congress will hold its next yearly session at Orlando, Fla. This is somewhat remote from the path of commerce, but nevertheless place of meeting may be well chosen, Good roads are a necessity in all states, and the aggregate of good to the republic cannot be attained until in all parts of the country all highways are fit for travel by heav-ily laden wagons at all times of the year. It is possible that the interest of the people in good roads has been retarded of expression by continual preach-ment of the advantages that bicycle riders and pleasure seekers on horseback or in vehicles will derive from improved highways. These, though important, are sec ondary considerations.

roads is estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year. It is a loss caused by enforced idleness during many months of the year, and by the employment of need-less horse nower during many months of point of view seems preparation. would be required to examine 2,000 children loss to the United States by had the year, and by the employment of need-less horse power during most months. In the spring and summer the farmer can find work in plenty on his farm. In the fall and winter he ought to be able to haul hav, grain, wood and other material to market. It is in these seasons that, as a rule, he can obtain the highest prices for his products, and it is in these seasons that he can market them without taking time that ought to be used in the work of plo-ing, sowing and harvesting. But it is these seasons that he is forced to be idle, or to haul half a load with four horses, in-stead of a full load with two, because of

the wretched or impassable condition of the roads. It is strange that a class of men so frugal and so wisely economic in most expenditures has hesitated to make liberal outlays for road improvement. No farmer is foolish enough to grumble at an outlay of \$100 or \$150 for good mowers and reapers, for it is known that the difference be tween \$150 on a reaper and \$3 on a scythe or "cradle" is soon compensated by saving on wages. But an outlay of \$200 on each farm for good roads is looked upor many as extravagant, though if amount were levied as a tax upon every 100 acres, and wisely expended, there would be an improvement amounting to a favor-able revolution in farm life within the next few years.

A Fair Deal to the Farmers.

From the Topeka Capital. There is a misapprehension on the parof the critics of Kansas in the East and considerable injustice is done in their comments as to the persons responsible for the political condition of the state. It is taken for granted that the farmers of Kensas are repudiators and cranks and we see daily unjust aspersions on the tiller of the soil as the agent of the wickedness of this state.

A word should be said in the farmers

defense. An examination of the returns will show that a majority of the farmer are believers in sound money and a business state administration. They voted that way at the late election, but they were overruled.

The majority against sound money was 8,700. Of this majority 3,800 came from the four mining counties of Osage, Leavenworth, Crawford and Cherokee, where the miners voted almost unanimously Populist. Hyndreds of them were McKinley buttons as advised by that lofty moral aspirant for president, Bryan, and then voted for Populism straight through. Of the 4,900 reajerity remaining to account for, the city of Wichita and county of Sedgwick, boomed and petted to death and tired of trying to be decent, rolled up 1,300. The remaining 3,600 majority against sound money came from the towns.

The Republican party was beaten by the town vote and the mining vote. The Republican losses sustained were in and in the railroad vote, and that in the last day or two of the campaign. Where Republican gains are found is among the farming counties with a minimum town The farmers of Kansas had never heard

any political party preach the gold standard and sound money until the late cam paign, but they were quick to recognize the right when presented to them and they voted in larger numbers than ever pefor for the Republican ticket. In nearly every farm community Republican gains were made. There is not much enc

From the Brooklyn Standard Union.

Jules Verne has broken out with a net story, the weirdest of the weird things he has written, pseudo-scientific in character, like all his works that deal with the forces of nature as adapted by man, and sensa-tional to a degree, with the possibilities of devilment and destruction, to be caused by a supposititious new explosive, against which mankind would be utterly defense-less, developed and depicted to a degree horrible to contemplate, and calculated to put nervous and credulous persons into it is. It has, however, a strong vein of patriotism underlying it, indicated in the title "Face to the Flag." which is highly executive and judiciary-as completely sep-

arate as possible. It was with that end in his life, has roused the resentment of an eccentric inventor named Turpin, who claims that Verne has stolen, or appro-priated, or accumulated, his ideas, and used him as the central figure of his stery, which is not complimentary to said central figure. Turpin is the inventor of melinite Incidentally, Verne shows his usual ap-preciation of the United States, He locates a portion of his story in North Carolina "New Berne," which he designates as ne capital," and brings in the governor North Carolina with some prominence, though he fails to allude to the equal! celebrated governor of South Carolina and the historic remark which passed between them-but let that pass. Verne will per-haps work it into some other story now

that he has broached the subject.

A libel suit of this sort is unique, and its progress will be watched with interest. Of course, the suggestion that Verne is in collusion with Turpin, for advertising purposes, is too fantastic to be seriously con-sidered.

Electricity and Railroads. From the Philadelphia Press,

The experiment, begun a little over year ago, of running the railroad between Boston and Nantasket by electricity has proved so successful that other short roads run by the same company are to equipped with the same motive power. same company are to be has been recently decided that early next year the road from Boston to Dedham will be supplied with electrical traction and in a few years it is expected that all the suburban steam railroads running out of Boston will be operated on the same plan Another evidence of the application of electricity to steam railroads comes from Connecticut where some of the suburban railroads around Hartford are now being

equipped with electrical power. In some parts of New England it has been found that the railroads must resort to electricity or abandon their business, so great is the competition between them and paralleling trolley lines. This fact is especially evident around New Haven and Hartford in Connecticut. The passenger traffic on the suburban rallroads branching out from these places fell off from 10 to 87 per cent in 1895 as compared with 1894. The Naugatuck & Waterbury railroad, for instance, five miles long, and which carried 48,672 passengers in 1894, had only 6,051 passengers in 1895. The Union & Waterbury railroad, four miles long, had 23,124 pass-engers in 1894, but only 3,197 passengers patronized it in 1895. Other cases are almost as striking.

Illustrations of the same fact can be found nearer home. The Pennsylvania railroad last year changed its Burlington and Mount Holly, N. J., branch from a steam into an electric traction road be cause its passenger traffic had been seri-ously affected by the competition of trolley lines. According to the statement of Mr. Rufus Hill, master mechanic of the Penn-sylvania system, "the success of the experiment was quickly seen to be beyond question. Within a month after the equip ment was completed the time schedule was made at the rate of over sixty miles an rour with frequent trains. The service has been found to be far superior to anything known in steam railway practice and the economy in operation has been more than expected." Mr. Hill also expres lief that "inside of five years the greater part of the entire Pennsylvania railroad system will be operated by electric locomo tives instead of steam."

Doctors for the Schools.

From the Philadelphia Record. Of the multiplication of offices truly there is no end. It is now proposed to add to the servitors in the high schools a doctor who shall take charge of the bodily in-dispositions of pupils during school hours. The New York board of education has under consideration a proposition from the health department of that city asking for the appointment of special medical inspectors to visit and inspect the scholars in the vent the spread of contagious disease. The plan proposed would necessitate the apent of 150 inspecting physicians for ten months of the year, at a salary of \$30 per month, and a chief inspector, with an annual salary of \$2,500. As each inspector

point of view seems preposterous.

There is no doubt that the promiscuous assemblage of children in the public schools is an effective agncy in the spread of con-tagious disease. Assemblages at churches, lecture rooms, theaters and other places of public resort are equally dangerous in this respect. It is one of the inevitable consequences of human gregariousness against which the individual must expect to defend himself by proper precaution. If the health authorities shall see to it that school houses and other places of public character be provided with proper means of sanita-tion, and kept wholesome to the general use, they will probably go to the limit of their usefulness in this particular direction The provision for the care of the sick at the public expense has been pushed as far as a judicious benevolence requires. Let us not go too far. It is best that men shall help themselves so far as they are able. The indiscriminate driving of children into the schools, as sheep are herded in the sheepfold, may seem to carry with it a responsibility on the part of the driving power for ensuing consequences; but we are persuaded that, in face of its difficul-ties, the system of compulsion will be mod-erated, and that our schools will be permitted to continue, as they have heretofore been, "free" schools.

Unconditional Beneficence.

From the Chicago Post. Yale college has recently been the recipi-ent of a testamentary bequest which was thrice welcome because it came without a ondition. When the will of the late George Bliss of New York city was presented for probate it was found to contain the following brief bequest; To Yale college at New Haven, to be ap-

plied at the discretion of the president, If brevity be the soul of wit here is specimen of wit which is as wise as it is witty. This is the sort of gift which

night by night visits the college president's brain as he lies asleep, and straight he dreams of founding a new professorship. Of benefactions to colleges, strings to them, we hear a plenty. But of such gifts that go straight as an arrow from the pen of the benefactor to the spot in every college that needs them most-the discretion of the president-we hea so infrequently that we cannot appland them too liberally or commend them too highly to the imitation of the generously disposed. It is the general fund of every college that is always in straitened circumstances.

It always has more calls upon it than it can meet. The demands upon it are in-satiable and multitudinous, while its sources of supply are as inadequate as springs of living water in Kansas. George Bliss, late of New York, has se an example of how to make an educational

bequest that ought to be reprinted in ever college annual throughout the land.

A Potato That Lifted a Ton.

From the Portland Oregonian. Charles W. Simmons, who lives on farm near Pleasant Home, yesterday brought in from his farm a curiosity. He discovered it while digging potatoes. consists of a late rose potato grown in the root of a tree. The potato vine seems to have crept into the root, and the new potato then started down in the depths it flourished in its strange surroundings and developed into a large and well former potato. The room in the root was too small for its expansion, and so the spud exerted not less than a ton pressure on the root until the side was split open. The is about three inches in diameter and inches in length. About an inch of the spud protrudes from one end. It is quite a curiosity, and all who have seen it say

they never saw anything like it before. In Restriction of Immigration.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. The Lodge bill for the restriction of im-migration has been considered in the caucus of Republican senators, and has been accepted as one of the measures to be brought forward as early as possible. There is no taint of know-nothingism or nativism in the bill. It is a measure that will exclude only those who having reached title, "Face to the Flag," which is highly the age of 14 years, are unable to read any commendable, but Verne, for the first time language. Practically it will exclude no

Germans, no Scandinavians and no English-speaking immigrants, for all but a very small percentage of these are illier-ate to the degree of ability to read and

write But there is another class of immigrants of which more than 40 per cent are wholly illiterate, wholly poor, and largely pauperized in sentiment. This class Americanized very slowly, if at all, By the census of 1890 it appears that 32 per cent of such immigrants remain as aliens while of the German, Scandinavian, British and Irish, more than 90 per

naturalized as soon as possible after their arrival. This ignorant and largely victors class congregates in the large cities; it cuts lown the rates of wages; it adds to the tax list, and it contributes little or nothing to the revenue. Moreover, it is a class that increases very rapidly. In 1880 the proportion of illiterates was almost a tenth of the whole body of immigrants; to-day it is more than half.

What Philosopher Dooley Says.

From the Chicago Post, "Th' death iv McCeo is a divvil iv a ha-ard blow to th' cause iv Cuba," said Mr. Hennessy. "He was a brave man an' a true wan."

'Yes," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis too bad he

shud be kilt so early in th' month. Th' Septimber killin' was near th' end, an' be was slain in October just befure Hallowe'en. I dinnaw what Weyler's up to, dousin' th' poor man befure Christmas. He might have left him to enjoy th' holidays. But war is a turuble thing, an' if Mac has to be kilt in ordher that Cuba may live he has to be, an' that's all. It's a sure thing he was th' wan Major Tararum put Th' indentification was perfect, th' first place, he wore silk socks, an' no man but Mac was allowed to wear silk socks on th' Island. On his nerson was found a goold handled hunting knife inscribed with th' letters 'L. G. H.,' matchet marked with th' inscription 'A. F. ", a pair iv boots with th' letters 'R. R. R.' on the tags, a sleeve button bearin' th' initials 'G. N. O'C.' an' a letter from William L. Dempsey iv Omaha to his cousin, Thomas H. Jenks iv Syracuse, N. Y., askin' fr a loan iv \$8 fr a week. A glance be th' major convinced him that he had landed Mack. Who else cud it be but th' remorseless foe iv Spain? So he burried th' body an' sint f'r th' correspondents, an'

there ye ar-re. "Iv coorse 'tis a deathblow to th' rivolution. Ivrything is a deathblow to th' rivolution. Th' frequint obsequies iv McCeo is wan iv th' most frightful features iv th' crool war. His death rate is higher thin th' Nineteenth wa-ard's. He has an annual mortality iv twelve in a hundred. He crosses th' throchay an' dies an' he crosses it back en' dies again. He's perishin' like sheep with th' rot. He's dyin' be th' the ands, stricken at his own fireside or in th' field or down on th' farm. His bones whiten ivry corner iv unhappy Cuba. His silk socks, sad emblem iv th' end iv man, darkens ivry hamlet iv that ill-fated countbry His undhertaker's bills amount to more thin his salary. He's been waked till there ain't a voice among his frinds that can rais keen. It's time f'r him to call a halt an' lave some wan else do th' dvin'.

"I mind wanst whin th' play iv 'Pixario was done fr a week at the church fair a young man be th' name iv Dougherty played th' villyun. 'Twas his business to croak ivry night, an' he done it so well, bein' a bor-rn stiff, that th' people used to shudder whin he come out afther th' show, 'Twas enough to make ye'er blood r-run cold f'r to see a man that ten minyits befure had been stabbed through th' stummick with a tin soord come out an' tuck in a pint iv stewed eyesthers. 'Twas onbecomin' th' corpse an' th' ladies iv the Marrid Women's Sodality that r-run th' booths dhropped th' plates an' bur-rned their hands whin Dougherty come up bowin' with his hands over th' place where Ahern jabbed him an' asked f'r food.

"Bimeby he begun to feel th' coldness.

No wan iv th' young ladies 'd walk hme

with him an' whin he come up sudden or wan iv thim she'd scream an' make th sign iv th' cross. Dougherty didn't like it an' he took to dhrink. Th' play had been goin' a week whin wan night I seen a bad light in his eye. 'Did you have mercy on me?' said Ahern. 'Die, traitor,' an' he swipe at give th' soord a kick an' says he, 'I'll not die a lick,' he says. 'I'm tired iv dyin' he says. 'It's a bum job, anyhow,' he 'Ve'll have to sind to th' morrue fr an undherstudy f'r me,' he says, 'I'm too full iv contintment to-night to seek th' cold embraces iv th' grave,' he says An' he done a shuffle an' wint off th' stage singin' 'A Life on th' Ocean Wave.' "Well," said Mr. Hennessy, "annyhow, this McCeo is a brave man, Ye know he's a Wexford man, don't you? How he got to spellin' it with a 'o' I dinnaw. They have queer ways in thim foreign coun thries I knowed a young lady be th' name iv Bridget O'Brien wanst wint Beston, an' whin she come back her name was Birdle Oberne, which shows what thravel 'Il do. McCeo's name originally was McKeough, an' he's a cousin if Tim McKeough the polisman at Cintral station. I knowed th' family well. Ol' Antheny McKeough used to live down be

th' Sag." "Is he some relation iv yours?" said Mr. Dooley.

"He is," said Mr. Hennessy, "I'm not sure, but they was one iv th' name married a cousin by me father's. He was a bould an' darin' man, an' no wan iver

knowed what become iv him. But why do ye ask? "Because," said Mr. Dooley, "the pa apers say he is a mulatter."

Mr. Hennessy knocked the ashes out of his pipe, buttoned up his coat and walked away. At the door he turned and said;

'Don't ye get gay, Dooley, with me.' When the Legislature Meets.

Should you have the chance to tarry, In the month of January. At the state house in Topeka when the Pops are in their seats, You will see the great barnstormers (All the members star reformers).

In their mammoth three-ringed circus, when the Legislature meets. There will be the Pop rough riders, And Republican back-sliders, And the resubmission Bourbons longing For the day of treats.

Every man astride a hobby, Backed up by his private lobby, Throwing dynamite at Shylocks when the Legislature meets. It will be a sight worth sceing-

These reformers quickly fleeing From the swift pursuing office, making Good three minute heats; And again 'twill just be killing, When the unpursued (but willing) Hide keen daggers up their coat sleeven when the

Water will be turned to honey. Loafing will be making money, Wind will furnish daily bread and sand

Olden methods must skedaddle, For reform is in the saddle, And is bound to "Get there Ell," when the Legislature meets. -A. A. Rowley, in Topeka Maff.

Fodder's Fad.

An Indiana man named Fodder invented flying machine, and went up in it during a big blow.-Daily Paper, There was a man in Indian' Whose curious patronymic Might signify the oats you buy To stuff your horse's stimmic. He built a funny fly-machine

'Twas the cyclone spell and it blew like-

The blow almost killed Fodder! -New York Press. This Sounds Pinusible.

By dint of dough and dodder

From the Indianapolis Journal. "I wonder what got Bluebeard started to cutting off his wives' heads?"
"Very likely the idea occurred to him while he was at the theater behind a big